

## Dr. Lyon's TOOTH POWDER

is packed in a dust-tight metal box, with patent measuring tube, which is both safe and convenient for tourists.

## STATES' BIG GAIN IN MINERAL TAXES

Stone's Annual Report Shows Total Assessment of \$32,000,000 for 1911.

Another large increase in the valuation of mineral lands in this State for taxation is shown by the annual report of James A. Stone, the assessor of mineral lands, made public yesterday by the State Corporation Commission. The revenue derived by the State from taxes on mineral lands by counties from this source will be correspondingly increased.

Last year's assessment of this class of property showed a total of \$23,000,000 of value, while that for 1911 is \$32,000,000. The State tax on this gain of \$9,000,000 will be \$1,500,000. The mineral taxes payable to the State for 1911 amount to \$106,000.

This source of income has shown great gains in a few years. When special attention was first given to it by Judge William F. Rhea, the total assessment in the State was only \$9,000,000. During his management this was increased to \$15,000,000, with a gain to the State of \$24,000 a year.

**Big Jump in Valuations.**  
The Legislature of 1910 made special provision for the employment of an assessor of mineral lands, and under this act Mr. Stone was appointed. The first year of his service was marked by a growth of \$5,000,000 in assessed valuations, reaching a total of \$15,000,000, while the second year, as has been stated, shows another gain to the \$32,000,000 mark.

While the tax now amounts to more than \$100,000 a year to the State, it is probably an average of three times as much to the counties, where the rates are much higher.

By the terms of the act of Assembly the assessor was given \$5,000 for 1910. Of this Mr. Stone expended \$1,404.11, returning the remainder to the State Treasury. For 1911, the appropriation was \$5,000, and in his work he has spent \$2,442.39 of this amount. The work has cost \$6,846.11, and has netted the State alone about \$56,000.

In very few instances have Mr. Stone's valuations been successfully combated in the courts. He has found many tracts of land which were theretofore not paying their proportionate share of taxes to the State and counties.

## NEW \$150,000 HOTEL TO BE BUILT AT VIRGINIA BEACH

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
A new hotel to be constructed of brick and stucco, at a cost of \$150,000, will be built before next summer on the site of the old Princess Anne Hotel, at Virginia Beach, which was burned a few years ago. The new hotel will be five stories high, 274 feet long and 81 feet wide.

The Norfolk-Southern Railway is the principal party interested in the hotel project.

## WILL ASK STATE TO HELP CRIPPLES

Charities Board Would Restore Afflicted to Ranks of Producers.

## HOSPITALS TO CO-OPERATE

Législature Will Be Asked to Pay Expenses of Deformed for Treatment.

One of the recommendations to be made to the Legislature by the State Board of Charities and Corrections, is that the board be authorized to spend a portion of whatever amount may be appropriated to it for the two years ending February 28, 1914, in paying the traveling expenses of indigent crippled and deformed people to hospitals for treatment.

Letters have been addressed by the board to the several hospitals of the State, asking if they would treat indigent deformed, disabled and crippled persons free of cost. Replies have been received from the department of surgery of the University of Virginia and from the Memorial Hospital in Richmond, stating that these institutions would be glad to admit as many cases for free treatment as circumstances will allow. It is believed that other hospitals will show their willingness to co-operate.

**Many Can Be Cured.**  
Of the 2,850 physicians and ministers of the Gospel whom the board sent blanks asking information concerning indigent, crippled, disabled and deformed persons, 1,250 reported 1,011 such persons, of whom 603 were curable, and 408 reported as doubtful or incurable. Of the total 330 were children, of whom 238 were declared curable.

"If we say," will comment Secretary J. T. Martin, in the forthcoming annual report, "that one-half of the physicians who failed to reply could have reported in the same proportion, there are 2,032 crippled, disabled and deformed people in Virginia who are unable to pay for treatment."

An investigation into the number and condition of the crippled and deformed conducted by a commission appointed by the Governor of Ohio in 1902, reported that there were not less than 2,160 crippled and deformed children in that State. The same proportion would give Virginia 1,550 children thus afflicted.

It is estimated that at least two-thirds of our crippled and deformed children can be permanently cured and a large proportion of the remainder permanently benefited by adequate treatment and instruction, so that by providing for these afflicted children for a few years, the State will reduce the dependents coming from this class at least two-thirds, and will increase the efficiency of its population in the same proportion, while it will relieve untold humiliation and suffering.

**Make Them Efficient.**  
"By providing treatment for crippled and deformed adults the State will not only perform a work of charity, but, in addition, will relieve great suffering and send to the ranks of the efficient many who are now dependent."

"While Virginia has charged herself with the care of the criminal, the insane and epileptic, the deaf, blind and the wayward youth, and while through private charity we are undertaking to care for the old, the sick and the dependent child, who is sound in body, up to the present time practically nothing has been accomplished in the care and treatment of the crippled and deformed people. Consequently, having received no special treatment, many of them have grown

## Steinway Value

IS REAL.  
It is recognized and appreciated in every city, every nation.

Steinway Pianos are always worth what you pay for them.

Free catalogue.

## Walter D. Moses & Co.

103 E. Broad St.

Oldest Music House in Va. and N. C.

up in ignorance, their physical afflictions have been allowed to develop and mature, and, incompetent and dependent, they are dragging out a miserable existence."

## IS GRATEFUL FOR TAFT'S COURTESY

Louis de la Barra Conveys Appreciation of Mexico to Secretary Knox.

Washington, November 2.—Louis de la Barra, brother of the President of Mexico, Francisco de la Barra, and his personal emissary, is in Washington to extend thanks for courtesies received from President Taft.

Senor de la Barra called upon Secretary of State Knox at his home, 1527 K Street, at noon to-day. He was accompanied by Senor Don Carlos Perera, first secretary, and Senor Don A. Alguara R. de Terreros, second secretary of the Mexican embassy. Senor F. Franco, a civil engineer, Senor de la Barra's traveling companion, was also of the party.

The Mexican ambassador, Senor Don Gilberto Crespo y Martinez, was the host of Senor de la Barra yesterday at luncheon at the New Willard. The embassy staff was present.

The brother of the President of Mexico is on his way to Paris, where his family is domiciled. Senor de la Barra is connected with the Mexican government in no official capacity. In Paris he maintains his domestic establishment, where he is engaged in promoting Mexican properties in which he is financially interested.

**Conditions Good in Mexico.**  
Conditions are good in Mexico, declares the visitor. He predicts even better conditions under the incoming administration of Francisco I. Madero, Jr., who is to be inaugurated into the executive chair Sunday next. Furthermore, this expression Senor de la Barra states that he has declined to accept any office under the administration of his brother for obvious reasons. While the proposition to take the London post was made to him, he declined it, he says, for the further reason that he would not wish to supersede a personal friend, although the assurance had been given that Senor Zamacoena de la Barra, in the distribution of diplomatic duties.

**Soon Sails for Europe.**  
Senor de la Barra will leave for New York to-morrow to sail for Europe. Senor Alguara, second secretary of the Mexican embassy, may accompany him. He is under orders to meet the present President of Mexico, Senor Francisco de la Barra, in Paris, and proceed with him, as first secretary of the special embassy, on the mission assigned to Senor de la Barra to return thanks to Italy for participation in the centennial celebration in Mexico last year.

Senor de la Barra met President Taft in Pittsburgh several days ago, and conveyed the message of his brother. The message was entirely of a personal nature, expressing the gratitude of the present President of Mexico for the encouragement given him. He is under orders to meet the President of the United States in his difficult task of guiding the Mexican ship of state in time of unrest.

## AUTOIST SENT TO PRISON

Manufacturer Also Fined for Causing Death of Boy.

Scranton, Pa., November 2.—Herman Behrens, general manager of the Scranton Iron Works, who operated one of Scranton's prominent manufacturers, was yesterday sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and undergo imprisonment in the county jail for one month, for running down with his automobile and causing the death of Leslie Hayden Evans, a high school student.

The accident occurred on North Washington Avenue the afternoon of September 5, when young Evans stepped from a street car directly in the path of Behrens' big touring car. Behrens was tried last week on a charge of involuntary manslaughter, and after long deliberation the jury entered a verdict of guilty.

Petitions asking the court's extreme clemency were immediately circulated, and among the signatures were seven bank presidents. The petition was submitted to Judge McClure yesterday before he imposed sentence.

**"Turkey, the Sultan and His People."**  
The closing lecture on the Bible and other historical subjects will be given to-night by Dr. Banks, the archaeologist. His subject will be "Turkey, the Sultan and His People." Owing to the present-day situation, the lecture will be of great interest to all students of history. The interest in these lectures is increasing from night to night, and Dr. Banks for probably two years, as he goes to the Old World next season.

**Rides Horse 500 Miles in Nine Days.**  
Burlingame, Cal., November 2.—Percy Selby arrived at the Country Club here to-day after a hard horseback ride of 500 miles, covered in nine days. Selby rode from San Francisco and back on a wager that he could accomplish the trip in less than ten days. He won his wager by more than twenty-four hours.

## COVER 175 MILES IN 11-HOUR TRIP

Pathfinders Make Journey From Columbia to Pinehurst Without Mishap.

## WILL START EARLY TO-DAY

After Crossing Into North Carolina Roads Found to Be in Good Condition.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

Pinehurst, N. C., November 2.—Leaving Columbia, S. C., at 8:30 o'clock this morning, the goods roads scouting party reached Pinehurst at 7:15 o'clock this evening, having covered 175 miles, stopping an hour at Cheraw, S. C., for lunch, and making many stops on the road in order to give the photographers opportunity to take pictures. Throughout South Carolina the roads were far from good, owing to the neglect of the authorities in failing to use the simple method of treating the roads with split drag. After crossing the line into North Carolina, near Cheraw, the party found the roads infinitely better, and in clay, well drained and crowned.

All through South Carolina and North Carolina the scouting party has been heartily welcomed. At Pinehurst, Leonard Turpin, president of the Capital Highway Association, met the tourists and escorted them to one of his hotels, where he entertained them.

From Jackson Springs, N. C., to Pinehurst, about twelve miles, Mr. Turpin has built his own road, sand and clay, and has succeeded in making them as smooth and well balanced as the best macadam roads in the North.

The Chalmers six, Monroe driving, has come through without trouble of any kind, and the Mitchell, driven by C. T. Oley, has followed closely behind the pilot. Twenty-four miles out of Columbia the worst spot of the trip so far was encountered. A long hill, deep in mud and slippery, caused both cars to back and fill for some time before reaching the summit. The party will make an early start to-morrow morning, being escorted for some distance by J. M. Queen, secretary of the Capital Highway Association, and Mr. Turpin, stopping at Raleigh for lunch and Henderson for the night.

All local newspapers along the route are deeply interested in this movement and print long stories concerning the progress of the tour. The Times-Dispatch is recognized as one of its promoters.

## BUILDING PERMITS

Many Big Structures to Be Erected in West End Section.

Building and repair permits were issued yesterday for the following:

B. H. Melton, to erect a brick tenement, two dwellings, on the south side of Floyd Avenue, between Auburn and West Streets, to cost \$5,000.

Crump and West Coal Company, to erect a frame shed office on the west side of Sixteenth Street, between Clay and Brown Streets, to cost \$10.

Joseph G. Baker, to erect a brick shop in rear of West Marshall Street, to cost \$250.

Mrs. Sarella Cruikshanks, to erect a detached brick stable in rear of 2727 West Main Street, to cost \$140.

Joseph W. and John B. Biley, to erect a brick wagon shed in rear of 408 North Third Street, to cost \$375.

B. H. Melton, to erect three two-story brick tenements, two dwellings each, and one detached two-story brick dwelling, seven houses in all, on the north side of Chatham Street, between Synamore and Rowland Streets, to cost \$20,000.

Charles T. Loehr, to erect a two-story detached brick dwelling on the west side of Allen Avenue, between Park and Monument Avenues, to cost \$4,000.

J. W. Meredith, to repair a brick dwelling, 121 West Main Street, to cost \$150.

George Pope, to repair a brick engine room, 7-9 South Twenty-first Street, to cost \$3,500.

Estate of Isaac Davenport, to repair a brick store, 110 East Cary Street, to cost \$1,000.

P. F. Baker, to repair a frame dwelling, 1115 Middletham Turnpike, to cost \$300.

Richmond Building Corporation, A. B. Brien, president, to repair a brick store and office building, remodeling same into brick restaurant, at 1110 East Main Street, to cost \$3,500.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. H. Fletcher*

The S. GALESKI Optical Co.

Main and Eighth Sts. Broad and Third Next to Corner

Best of Everything Optical and Photographic.

## The RED Car

Mon. 780 Always Mon. 783  
Day Ready Day Night

"ASK MR. BOWMAN"  
VIRGINIA TAXI SERVICE CO.

## Brazing of Cast Iron

Richmond Machine Works, Inc.

Successors to MAYO IRON WORKS, INC.

Mad. 1186. 2404 E. Main St.

## "EXCELSIOR" GAS RANGES

are sold only by  
Rothert & Co.,

SAUER'S  
THE BEST FLAVORING EXTRACTS  
BY EVERY TEST

## This Great New Store with its wonderful stock of Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, &c

Has only been made possible by the splendid patronage of the people of Richmond during past years—therefore

## The Sydnor & Hundley Store Is Your Store-Everybody's Store.

and we intend always to keep this great fact in mind. Our store policy has been and always shall be

**Integrity in Merchandise  
Integrity in Advertisng  
Efficiency in Service  
Right Prices and Terms**

*"WE LEAD"*  
*Sydnor & Hundley, Inc.*

Everything in Furniture for every room and everybody. Terms to suit.

## PARTY HAS TOO MANY LIKELY CANDIDATES

Chances of Democracy Might Be Brighter With Less Good Presidential Timber—Some Interesting Political Problems.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
Washington, November 2.—Washington politicians are just now discussing a number of interesting questions: What course will the Democratic party take in the coming presidential campaign? Will Benjamin Ryan Tillman, the "pitchfork senator," be able to come back to the Senate this winter, and will Hoke Smith, the latest addition to the Democratic side of the Senate, assume leadership in that body and will he endeavor to override the real leader on the Democratic side now—John Sharp Williams?

It has been hinted that what the leaders in the Democratic party should do in order to insure victory at the polls next year and to put the Republicans out of the White House would be, were it possible, to get together and tacitly agree on either Harmon, Wilson, Champ Clark, or Underwood. But it is realized that neither of the three would submit to being eliminated from the presidential nomination by a party caucus. The three who were thus discarded might let their party feelings show against a better judgment that the future of the party might be seriously jeopardized. It is true, however, that there is danger in having too much available timber in the Democratic party while the Republicans—barring that element which is following La Follette—are practically solid for Taft.

Those who are best posted on Western politics do not believe that the La Follette crowd will be able to do much more than cut into the Taft vote, although it is true that an alignment of anti-Taft and Democratic strength might make the chances of the Democrats more bright. It has been stated here several times recently that because of the administration's fight against the trusts—just now most especially noticeable in the case of the steel and tobacco trusts—that the Republican party will be short of cash in the next campaign, for the reason that the big corporations which are suffering because of the administration's "trust busting" methods will have too much business sense to put up the coin for a party which is driving them to the wall. Therefore, it looks like the "G. O. P." will be hard put to it for ready cash to finance its next campaign.

That raises another interesting question: Can the La Follette wing of the Republican party raise money, and where would it get it? If the trusts will not put up the necessary money for Taft and the regular administration, could they expect any better result at the hands of the La Follette crowd? It is impossible to run a campaign without barrels of money, and just now it looks as if there were necessarily be a dearth of the coin when the "G. O. P." managers pass around the hat next year.

It is an interesting game now being played, and there is possible for Harmon, Wilson, Clark or Underwood to be eliminated without friction, the chances would never appear brighter for a grand Democratic victory than at this time.

Around the Senate many persons are asking if Senator Tillman is coming back to Washington.

So many different reports have reached the national capital concerning his physical condition that there is a general understanding that his senatorial career is done. Two years ago no man in Congress was more feared than Benjamin Ryan Tillman. His worst enemies will give him credit for having strengthened himself as the days went by. From the time when he uttered

the words, "If there is any stealing going on in this Senate, I will be a national figure, and few were the days when Senate galleries were not packed to overflow and standing room was at a premium when the "Pitchfork Senator" was scheduled to talk.

The entry of Hoke Smith into the senatorial arena will be watched with considerable interest. Word has come from Georgia that the "Honorable Hoke" desires to wrest the leadership mantle from John Sharp Williams at no distant date, and that soon after taking his seat he will begin his work of making himself the real Democratic leader. It is not at all correct that Senator Thomas S. Martin, of Virginia, will be retained as leader for any considerable length of time, and it probably will become a question whether John Sharp Williams or the "Honorable Hoke" will succeed him. The fact that the latter was able to "come back" in Georgia after defeat at the hands of little Joe Brown, and then had himself elected to the United States Senate and did not quit the Governor's chair until it suited his own inclinations, and that of his own political friends, has added a considerable amount of interest to his entry into the Senate.

**JUDGMENT FOR \$15,000.**  
Jury Gives Verdict Against C. C. and O. for Death of Employee.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)  
Bristol, Va., November 2.—In the suit of W. N. Showalter, administrator of the Carolina, Clinchfield and Ohio Railway Company, tried in the Circuit Court at Shreveport, La., a jury has given a verdict for \$15,000 damages for the death of Robert K. Showalter, who was killed in a wreck near Clinchfield, December 3, 1910.

Showalter and two other employees were killed when an engine collided with a boiler, precipitating the train down the mountain side. The suit was brought under the employers' liability act, recently passed by Congress, and this is perhaps the largest recovery thus far secured under that act.

The case will go to the higher courts, and will no doubt be made a precedent for the courts in litigation under that act.

**Fields Covered With Snow.**  
Harrisonburg, Va., November 2.—This section experienced its first taste of winter to-day. The air was crisp and sharp and the sun shone with winter brightness upon the fields and mountains covered with snow.

Coudersport, Pa., November 2.—That the dam of the Bayless Pulp and Paper Company, at Austin, Pa., the breaking of which on September 20 last, caused over three-score deaths and millions of dollars of damage, was faulty in practically every detail, was the opinion of Professor Frank I. McKibbin, of the engineering department of Lehigh University, and Alfred D. Flynn, department engineer of the board of water supply of New York City, expressed to-day when the inquiry into the disaster was resumed. The inquiry again was continued to accommodate T. C. Hutton, of Wilmington, Del., who designed and constructed the ill-fated dam for the paper company. When the inquiry is taken up next month, Mr. Hutton will be the only witness examined and a verdict will come quickly.

Professor McKibbin gave it as his opinion that faulty foundations, design, construction and operation of the dam caused it to slide and break into nine pieces, where it had cracked almost a year previous. He submitted samples of the shale from the foundation which he crumbled in his hand on the witness stand, and said that in no place was this more than a inch thick.

Mr. Flynn, the New York engineer, besides corroborating Professor McKibbin, declared the geological formation of the formation of the country would indicate to him that there was not good foundation for a masonry dam. The dam was decidedly unsafe, he said, too thin for its height. "It was an error to use so faulty a structure," he declared.

Through George M. Miller, a contractor, letters written by President Bayless to the witness during negotiations toward reinforcing the dam in 1910, when it is said to have developed defects, were introduced. In one of the letters, Mr. Bayless mentions a four-inch stream that leaked from beneath the dam and asked if certain work could be done "to satisfy the people of Austin."

## DAM WAS FAULTY IN EVERY DETAIL

Engineers Give Opinion of Structure Which Caused Austin Disaster.

Coudersport, Pa., November 2.—That the dam of the Bayless Pulp and Paper Company, at Austin, Pa., the breaking of which on September 20 last, caused over three-score deaths and millions of dollars of damage, was faulty in practically every detail, was the opinion of Professor Frank I. McKibbin, of the engineering department of Lehigh University, and Alfred D. Flynn, department engineer of the board of water supply of New York City, expressed to-day when the inquiry into the disaster was resumed. The inquiry again was continued to accommodate T. C. Hutton, of Wilmington, Del., who designed and constructed the ill-fated dam for the paper company. When the inquiry is taken up next month, Mr. Hutton will be the only witness examined and a verdict will come quickly.

Professor McKibbin gave it as his opinion that faulty foundations, design, construction and operation of the dam caused it to slide and break into nine pieces, where it had cracked almost a year previous. He submitted samples of the shale from the foundation which he crumbled in his hand on the witness stand, and said that in no place was this more than a inch thick.

Mr. Flynn, the New York engineer, besides corroborating Professor McKibbin, declared the geological formation of the formation of the country would indicate to him that there was not good foundation for a masonry dam. The dam was decidedly unsafe, he said, too thin for its height. "It was an error to use so faulty a structure," he declared.

Through George M. Miller, a contractor, letters written by President Bayless to the witness during negotiations toward reinforcing the dam in 1910, when it is said to have developed defects, were introduced. In one of the letters, Mr. Bayless mentions a four-inch stream that leaked from beneath the dam and asked if certain work could be done "to satisfy the people of Austin."

Coudersport, Pa., November 2.—That the dam of the Bayless Pulp and Paper Company, at Austin, Pa., the breaking of which on September 20 last, caused over three-score deaths and millions of dollars of damage, was faulty in practically every detail, was the opinion of Professor Frank I. McKibbin, of the engineering department of Lehigh University, and Alfred D. Flynn, department engineer of the board of water supply of New York City, expressed to-day when the inquiry into the disaster was resumed. The inquiry again was continued to accommodate T. C. Hutton, of Wilmington, Del., who designed and constructed the ill-fated dam for the paper company. When the inquiry is taken up next month, Mr. Hutton will be the only witness examined and a verdict will come quickly.

Professor McKibbin gave it as his opinion that faulty foundations, design, construction and operation of the dam caused it to slide and break into nine pieces, where it had cracked almost a year previous. He submitted samples of the shale from the foundation which he crumbled in his hand on the witness stand, and said that in no place was this more than a inch thick.

Mr. Flynn, the New York engineer, besides corroborating Professor McKibbin, declared the geological formation of the formation of the country would indicate to him that there was not good foundation for a masonry dam. The dam was decidedly unsafe, he said, too thin for its height. "It was an error to use so faulty a structure," he declared.

Through George M. Miller, a contractor, letters written by President Bayless to the witness during negotiations toward reinforcing the dam in 1910, when it is said to have developed defects, were introduced. In one of the letters, Mr. Bayless mentions a four-inch stream that leaked from beneath the dam and asked if certain work could be done "to satisfy the people of Austin."

Coudersport, Pa., November 2.—That the dam of the Bayless Pulp and Paper Company, at Austin, Pa., the breaking of which on September 20 last, caused over three-score deaths and millions of dollars of damage, was faulty in practically every detail, was the opinion of Professor Frank I. McKibbin, of the engineering department of Lehigh University, and Alfred D. Flynn, department engineer of the board of water supply of New York City, expressed to-day when the inquiry into the disaster was resumed. The inquiry again was continued to accommodate T. C. Hutton, of Wilmington, Del., who designed and constructed the ill-fated dam for the paper company. When the inquiry is taken up next month, Mr. Hutton will be the only witness examined and a verdict will come quickly.

Professor McKibbin gave it as his opinion that faulty foundations, design, construction and operation of the dam caused it to slide and break into nine pieces, where it had cracked almost a year previous. He submitted samples of the shale from the foundation which he crumbled in his hand on the witness stand, and said that in no place was this more than a inch thick.

Mr. Flynn, the New York engineer, besides corroborating Professor McKibbin, declared the geological formation of the formation of the country would indicate to him that there was not good foundation for a masonry dam. The dam was decidedly unsafe, he said, too thin for its height. "It was an error to use so faulty a structure," he declared.

Through George M. Miller, a contractor, letters written by President Bayless to the witness during negotiations toward reinforcing the dam in 1910, when it is said to have developed defects, were introduced. In one of the letters, Mr. Bayless mentions a four-inch stream that leaked from beneath the dam and asked if certain work could be done "to satisfy the people of Austin."

Coudersport, Pa., November 2.—That the dam of the Bayless Pulp and Paper Company, at Austin, Pa., the breaking of which on September 20 last, caused over three-score deaths and millions of dollars of damage, was faulty in practically every detail, was the opinion of Professor Frank I. McKibbin, of the engineering department of Lehigh University, and Alfred D. Flynn, department engineer of the board of water supply of New York City, expressed to-day when the inquiry into the disaster was resumed. The inquiry again was continued to accommodate T. C. Hutton, of Wilmington, Del., who designed and constructed the ill-fated dam for the paper company. When the inquiry is taken up next month, Mr. Hutton will be the only witness examined and a verdict will come quickly.

Professor McKibbin gave it as his opinion that faulty foundations, design, construction and operation of the dam caused it to slide and break into nine pieces, where it had cracked almost a year previous. He submitted samples of the shale from the foundation which he crumbled in his hand on the witness stand, and said that in no place was this more than a inch thick.

Mr. Flynn, the New York engineer, besides corroborating Professor McKibbin, declared the geological formation of the formation of the country would indicate to him that there was not good foundation for a masonry dam. The dam was decidedly unsafe, he said, too thin for its height. "It was an error to use so faulty a structure," he declared.

Through George M. Miller, a contractor, letters written by President Bayless to the witness during negotiations toward reinforcing the dam in 1910, when it is said to have developed defects, were introduced. In one of the letters, Mr. Bayless mentions a four-inch stream that leaked from beneath the dam and asked if certain work could be done "to satisfy the people of Austin."

Coudersport, Pa., November 2.—That the dam of the Bayless Pulp and Paper Company, at Austin, Pa., the breaking of which on September 20 last, caused over three-score deaths and millions of dollars of damage, was faulty in practically every detail, was the opinion of Professor Frank I. McKibbin, of the engineering department of Lehigh University, and Alfred D. Flynn, department engineer of the board of water supply of New York City, expressed to-day when the inquiry into the disaster was resumed. The inquiry again was continued to accommodate T. C. Hutton, of Wilmington, Del., who designed and constructed the ill-fated dam for the paper company. When the inquiry is taken up next month, Mr. Hutton will be the only witness examined and a verdict will come quickly.

Professor McKibbin gave it as his opinion that faulty foundations, design, construction and operation of the dam caused it to slide and break into nine pieces, where it had cracked almost a year previous. He submitted samples of the shale from the foundation which he crumbled in his hand on the witness stand, and said that in no place was this more than a inch thick.